

Narrow one-way streets may ring small parks or other public spaces. These narrow streets usually have parallel parking on one side and a total cross section of 16 to 20 feet.

#### CURBS

Curbs are 6 to 8 inches tall and are made of concrete. Older concrete curbs may incorporate a steel angle to protect the curb edge from deterioration.

#### VERGES & STREET TREES

Verges or tree lawns may range from 3 to 7 feet in width. Street trees are generally spaced 25 to 30 feet on-center, and are normally centered in the verge strip.

#### SIDEWALKS

Early-twentieth-century neighborhoods frequently have sidewalks made of poured concrete. Sidewalks are 4 to 6 feet wide.

### Landscape Character

#### LIGHTING

Similar to those in nineteenth-century neighborhoods, street lights are relatively short, 10 to 14 feet tall, however they occur less frequently—approximately every 60 to 75 feet.

#### FENCING & GARDEN WALLS

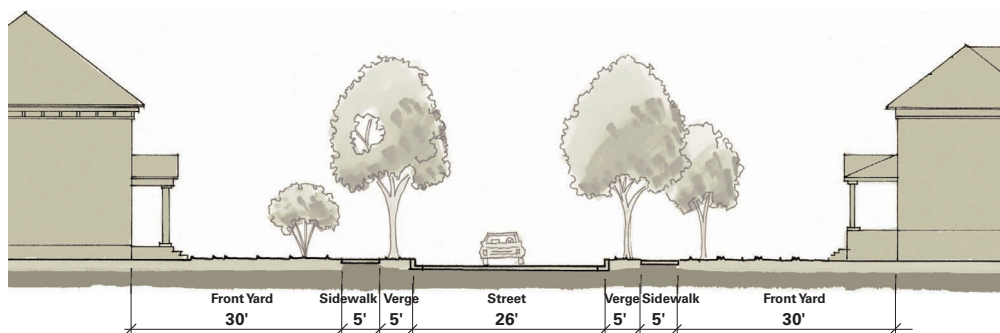
Fences and walls provide delineation between public and private space and are strongly recommended on corner lots and between houses. Garden walls may be built of brick, stone, wrought iron, or wood. Fence and wall designs are related to the design and period of the house. Some examples of fences and walls are illustrated in the Landscape Patterns section. Front yard fences are always low and relatively open to create a neighborly sense of place.

#### RETAINING WALLS & STEPS

Steps set in low retaining walls are often used to delineate public and semi-private realms. Retaining walls range from 12 to 18 inches tall and stairs never have more than three steps leading up to the yard. Low retaining walls are generally built of stone or brick capped with stone.

#### PLANTING

Landscaping may ring the house, creating a “skirt” at the base. Hedges, decorative trees and other low-story shrubbery create a series of “outside rooms” on the property.



A typical street section in North Ghent